

Chapter 26 Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Richard Nixon's New Federalism:
- a. proposed a decrease in funding for Social Security.
 - b. called for a reduction in all government spending and a balanced budget.
 - c. proposed that a system of block grants be assigned to states to spend as they saw fit.
 - d. demanded that the federal government administer all aid, even on the local level.
 - e. proposed that no new federal agencies be created.
- _____ 2. Nixon's Family Assistance Plan:
- a. proposed to guarantee a minimum income for all Americans.
 - b. won approval by Congress.
 - c. was seen as too radical by liberals.
 - d. replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
 - e. was seen as inadequate by conservatives.
- _____ 3. During the 1970s:
- a. the age at which Americans married increased and divorce rates rose.
 - b. the age at which Americans married decreased and divorce rates declined.
 - c. the baby boom continued unabated.
 - d. divorce became less socially acceptable.
 - e. marriage became obsolete.
- _____ 4. In 1972, Congress passed Title IX, which:
- a. was passed over President Nixon's veto.
 - b. banned racial discrimination in higher education.
 - c. banned gender discrimination in higher education.
 - d. banned gender discrimination in the workplace.
 - e. guaranteed women equal access to pay.
- _____ 5. The writer Tom Wolfe dubbed the 1970s the "_____ Decade."
- a. Narcissistic
 - b. Be Happy
 - c. Proud
 - d. Free
 - e. Me

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 6. In a historic move, in 1972 President Nixon opened diplomatic relations with:
- Taiwan.
 - China.
 - the Soviet Union.
 - Cuba.
 - North Vietnam.
- _____ 7. When he assumed the presidency, Richard Nixon announced a new policy regarding the Vietnam War known as:
- détente.
 - Americanization.
 - Vietnamization.
 - massive retaliation.
 - the New Look.
- _____ 8. In 1975, the Vietnam War ended:
- becoming the only war lost by the United States.
 - as a military, political, and social victory for the United States.
 - leaving very few Vietnamese casualties.
 - leaving many Americans optimistic and sure of their country and its purpose.
 - as a result of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.
- _____ 9. When they were arrested, the burglars at the Watergate apartment complex were breaking into:
- the psychiatrist Daniel Ellsberg's office.
 - the *Washington Post*'s headquarters.
 - the Democratic Party headquarters.
 - George McGovern's apartment.
 - the Committee to Reelect the President's (CREEP's) headquarters.
- _____ 10. The economic condition known as stagflation was caused by:
- declining oil prices.
 - low inflation rates.
 - stagnant economic growth and low inflation.
 - stagnant economic growth and high inflation.
 - high income tax rates.
- _____ 11. Domestically, President Gerald Ford:
- was successful at reviving the American economy.
 - introduced programs that encouraged growth in the manufacturing sector.
 - reversed the economic policies of his predecessor.
 - restored Americans' confidence in their nation, as business boomed.
 - failed to revive the economy.

- _____ 12. The Three Mile Island nuclear plant:
- a. proved the success of the alternative energy resource.
 - b. was the first of its kind to be operational.
 - c. brought a halt to the nuclear energy industry's expansion.
 - d. was the first nuclear plant to have an accident.
 - e. stood as a symbol of American scientific and technologic superiority.
- _____ 13. President Carter's foreign policy emphasized:
- a. the need to fight communism around the world.
 - b. the policy of containment.
 - c. the right of the United States to intervene in Latin America.
 - d. an increased military presence in Southeast Asia.
 - e. human rights as a diplomatic priority.
- _____ 14. The handling of the Iranian hostage crisis:
- a. was a diplomatic achievement for President Carter.
 - b. restored Americans' confidence in their nation.
 - c. made Jimmy Carter appear weak and inept.
 - d. made Ronald Reagan appear weak and inept.
 - e. ended with the signing of the Camp David Accords.
- _____ 15. During the 1970s, conservatives:
- a. continued their overt opposition to the black struggle for racial justice.
 - b. shifted their political rhetoric, insisting on more local control and resistance to the power of the federal government.
 - c. employed the fiery rhetoric and direct confrontation tactics of Bull Connor and George Wallace.
 - d. made little progress.
 - e. appealed primarily to urban Americans.
- _____ 16. Jerry Falwell created the:
- a. Christian Majority.
 - b. Moral Majority.
 - c. Silent Majority.
 - d. Anti-Gay Majority.
 - e. Feminist Majority.
- _____ 17. The Equal Rights Amendment:
- a. passed Congress but failed to achieve ratification by the required 38 states.
 - b. passed Congress and was ratified by the required 38 states.
 - c. had the support of all American women.
 - d. had little support from American men.
 - e. was supported by Phyllis Schlafly.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 18. In 1978, California's Proposition 13:
- a. banned discrimination in housing.
 - b. ended affirmative action within higher education.
 - c. was part of a nationwide tax revolt.
 - d. raised taxes to cover budget deficits.
 - e. banned Mexican immigration.
- _____ 19. The Sagebrush Rebellion defined freedom as:
- a. being free to choose.
 - b. a moral condition.
 - c. being free from government tyranny.
 - d. being free from taxes.
 - e. a condition that can never be fully attained.
- _____ 20. The Reagan Revolution:
- a. included an emphasis on global human rights.
 - b. introduced an expanded welfare state.
 - c. strengthened the labor movement.
 - d. included cuts to government programs and regulation
 - e. had little appeal for most Americans.
- _____ 21. Ronald Reagan's economic policy focused on:
- a. tax cuts.
 - b. high tariffs.
 - c. government spending on welfare.
 - d. empowering unions.
 - e. increasing government regulations on industry.
- _____ 22. Which striking labor group did Reagan have fired?
- a. steel workers
 - b. textile workers
 - c. truck drivers
 - d. post office workers
 - e. air traffic controllers
- _____ 23. Geraldine Ferraro is best known as:
- a. the first female candidate on a major-party presidential ticket.
 - b. a conservative who campaigned against the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - c. the leader of the Redstockings.
 - d. cofounder of the National Organization of Women (NOW).
 - e. the first female Supreme Court justice.

Name: _____

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- _____ 24. In foreign policy, Reagan:
- a. opposed "authoritarian" noncommunist regimes.
 - b. embraced Carter's emphasis on civil rights.
 - c. decreased military spending.
 - d. called for a halt to the development of nuclear weapons.
 - e. vigorously denounced the Soviet Union during his first term and initiated the largest military buildup in American history.
- _____ 25. The Iran-Contra affair:
- a. had the approval of Congress and the American public.
 - b. was the greatest achievement of the Reagan administration.
 - c. was the greatest scandal of the Reagan administration.
 - d. resulted in impeachment charges against Ronald Reagan.
 - e. refers to the U.S. efforts to overthrow the shah of Iran.

Short Answer

Identify and give the historical significance of 5 of the following terms, events, and people in a sentence or two.

- 26. Reaganomics
- 27. Burger Court
- 28. Watergate
- 29. Détente
- 30. My Lai Massacre
- 31. Pentagon Papers
- 32. Carter and human rights

Essay

- 33. Ultimately, how conservative was Ronald Reagan's tenure in office? Why might some conservatives feel he did not go far enough, while some liberals felt that he dismantled too much?
- 34. Analyze the success of Reagan's administration in both domestic and foreign policy. Explain why he left office popular with the public, despite leaving behind him an enormous national debt.

